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Recognition should be given to the fact that the editors appreciate somewhat the limitations of such compilations as these three volumes represent; and a warning is given from time to time that the conclusions of a particular writer are based upon his own experience and need not necessarily be subscribed to by others. Also, there are some articles which do constitute real contributions in the fields to which they are addressed. Among these, chapter xii of *The Way to Greater Production*, written by Windsor T. White and E. W. Hulet of the White Motor Company, is a thoughtful analysis of the function of management in relation to the workers.

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*Life and Labor in the Nineteenth Century.* By C. R. FAY.  
Cambridge University Press, 1920.

This volume contains the substance of a series of lectures delivered at Cambridge University in 1919 to students in economics, among whom were students from the United States Army. The vagueness of its title conveys a very fair idea of the vagueness of its point of view. It deals in the main with industrial and social problems in nineteenth-century England. The first two-thirds of it contains a fairly consistent account of English industrial problems down to 1850. After that its author wanders off into a series of more or less disconnected essays on mining operations, the historical basis of capitalism, the co-operative movement, and such like. One can hardly resist the surmise that, like many another college lecturer, Mr. Fay planned his series on too large a scale and after getting halfway through found his time running short and crowded into the last few lectures his observations on matters of particular interest to him. And yet his book is most illuminating in those chapters where he gets off the beaten track. What he says about Cobbett and Cobden and the beginnings of English socialism and the Anti-Corn Law League has been much better said elsewhere. On Chartism he is distinctly weak. Not many students will agree with his statement that Chartism was, in its last analysis, a religious movement. On the other hand, his account of the English co-operative movement since 1844 is unusually good, and his chapters on the "Historical Basis of Capitalism" make a contribution of real importance to the understanding of that subject. They furnish a badly needed antidote to Hobson's *Evolution of Modern Capitalism*. The spirit of them is so admirably expressed in a concluding paragraph that it is worth quoting in full:

Direct employment, net wages, steam power and large scale industry, these are the things which capitalism, studied objectively, implies. Under it the standard of working class living steadily improved, and the owners of capital saved much more than they spent. But it does not follow that what worked in the nineteenth century will work in the twentieth. For the conditions of competition on which the old system was based are being transformed by the Combine on one hand and the Trade Union on the other. Furthermore the whole fabric of economic life has been stirred by the upheaval of war. Capitalism is now challenged less on account of its antecedents than on account of the outlook and supposed motives of those who are held responsible for it. The Co-operative Commonwealth is matched against capitalism. It should be possible to do justice to these new aspirations without reading irrelevant notions into the history of the nineteenth century.

A number of distinguished economic historians who are alive and at work in England and America today will do well to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest that last sentence.

CONYERS READ

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*The Governments of Europe.* By FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920. Pp. x+775.

This new edition of a well-known text is a very welcome addition to the available texts in political science. Our participation in the war gave a new impetus to the study of foreign governments in American colleges and universities, and our enlarged place and unfolding responsibilities in world-affairs emphasize the need of a more extensive acquaintance with other political systems if we are to put off our insularity and exercise an intelligent leadership among the states of the world.

Professor Ogg's book is a very extensive revision of the *Governments of Europe* which appeared in 1913; it is almost a new text. A third of the original material is omitted entirely, namely the chapters dealing with Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal. This is, on the whole, an improvement. The book is used chiefly as a text in courses in so-called comparative government, and it is of little use to include in such courses more than one example of each type of government.

The space gained by this elimination is profitably used in expanding the treatment of the remaining states. The chapters in which is sketched the historical development of the political institutions of each state are completely rewritten, so that they cover the same ground in fewer words, usually with a gain in clearness and interest. Sometimes there is a